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Farm · Home · School





The Small Group is the Key

Most people have a tendency to under-rate the work that others do. It's so easy for us to pooh-pooh things when we have no idea of what they involve. This applies from the United Nations down. Many people are sorely disappointed in the UN because it has not yet accomplished the things they had hoped it would immediately bring about. But their disappointment stems, not so much from any failure of the United Nations as from their lack of thought about the many complicated problems with which the UN has to deal.

Merely setting up an international organization could not banish overnight the deep-rooted differences among nations. Each country has its own traditions which are precious to its people; and many of these traditions conflict with those of other countries. No group of delegates sitting around a table can reconcile these differences. The real reconciliation must come through a process of world-wide education to coax people to sacrifice some of their prejudices and their established ways of thinking and living. It is a long-term process to bring about such a change in people's everyday lives.

It is not a change that must be made only by other people. All of us must be willing and able to adapt ourselves to the needs of world harmony. Governments can't legislate us into doing it; it must be done by the people themselves, with the help of government agencies.

How can such a change be brought about? The only hope is for it to start as far down the scale as possible. Our smallest group is the family, but to reach it we must work through community organizations. The first job is to get neighbours to understand each other and to work together. There are plenty of neighbours who don't do either now; but until they do there's little chance of success for the United Nations or any other organism to promote world harmony.

Anyone who has ever succeeded in doing a really worth-while job in an organization knows the many difficulties that invariably creep in—the misunderstandings, the lack of response, the general apathy that the

public often shows. Sometimes we're prone to delude ourselves that it's only our work that isn't properly appreciated. But if we look around we'll find plenty of other people in exactly the same situation.

There's the odd ray of light. Here and there, someone succeeds in building up public understanding of what he is trying to do, and gets strong support for it—usually after a great deal of thought and effort.

If we recognize that success in working with people does not come readily, and gear ourselves accordingly, we're much more likely to succeed than if we believe that everyone will be ready to jump on the wagon as soon as it's brought out. People don't like to change their habits or ideas unless they're convinced there's a very good reason for doing it—and it's up to the groups working for a worthy cause to show them that there really is a good reason.

Support can always be gained more readily by asking people to help with a particular job than by just asking them to join the organization. Most people are quite willing to use their particular talents when they know their work is appreciated. So the basic rule in building up any organization, and also for keeping it going, is to see that everyone possible has an interesting and useful job to do.

This approach will help people to understand the difficulties encountered by other people and other groups, and will help us all in our quest for world harmony.

Our Cover Picture

With thoughts of fall plowing fresh in mind, the example of planting on the contours shown in this month's cover picture should be of interest. Note the water diversion ditch following around the strip just above the right center of the photo, the several waterways which are left in sod where they cut through strips of corn, and the fine woodlot.

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Why The Big Price Spreads?

The Royal Commission on Prices found many trade practices which keep prices high and conceal the real extent of profits. It will be up to the new Parliament to study this report and decide how to outlaw these practices.

by G. L. Burton

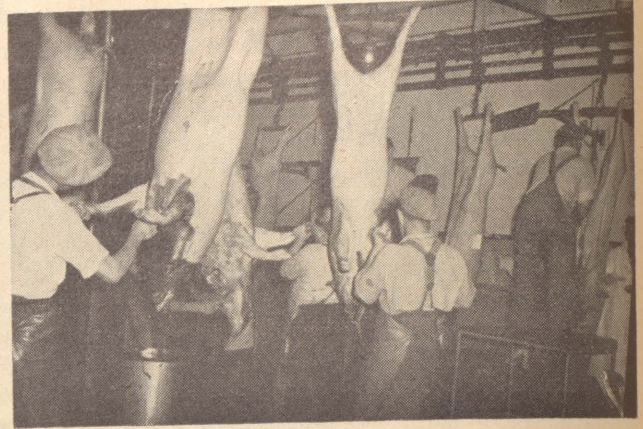
THE investigation carried out by the Royal Commission on Prices probably cost the taxpayers of Canada around \$100,000. Our judgment is that the money was well spent. We hope that the new parliament will carefully consider the recommendations which the commissioners made in their report.

The commission found that the rather sharp increases in the cost of living had not been caused by profiteering but resulted rather from the general economic conditions prevailing at the time of price decontrol. The supply of goods available was not equal to the amount of money which consumers were prepared to spend for those goods. The result was that, once rationing and price controls were removed, a rush by consumers for a supply of goods which was not sufficient to go around caused the prices of these goods to rise. Under these circumstances business firms could not help but make large profits; and there is no evidence that many of them made any very determined effort to avoid taking the unprecedented profits which some did reap.

Moreover, Canada had done such a good job of price control during the war that our prices were considerably lower than those of the countries with which we normally trade. It was almost inevitable, and in some ways desirable, that our price level should rise once the more stringent controls were relaxed. People with fixed incomes, such as pensioners, people living off returns from investments and wage earners who were unable to get their wages raised as fast as prices increased, found their purchasing power reduced. Farmers, businessmen and shareholders gained from rising prices.

This finding was not unexpected and its importance is, perhaps, of a rather transitory nature. The more durable contribution of the Commission was to analyze the operations of some of the very important industries which process and market farm products. These included a study of such commodities as bread, butter, livestock and meat, hides and leather, and fruits and vegetables. On reading these sections of the report most of us realize how very little we know of what happens to agricultural products once they leave the farmers' gates.

In addition to these studies of the marketing of farm products the report deals with the kinds of margins and the degree of efficiency to be found in some of the industries which produce and sell materials of production to farmers and to other consumers. These industries include those producing chemical fertilizers, leather and footwear, textiles and lumber. Farmers should be as much concerned with the marketing margins taken by those



Three packing companies do 60% of the business.

who handle the products which they buy as they are with the margins taken by those who handle the products which they sell. Since space will not permit of any detailed discussion of all of these products we shall attempt to pull out some of the significant facts about the marketing of both of these two broad classes of commodities.

Not Much Packer Competition

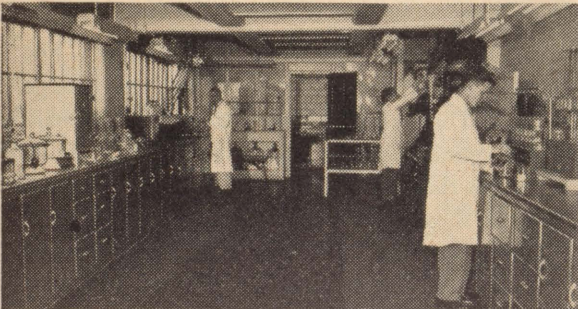
Packers are prone to assert that their industry is one of the most highly competitive in the Canadian economy. The facts brought out by the Commission do not support this claim. Although there are a very large number of killing plants in Canada, over 60 percent of the total of hogs and beef cattle is handled by three packing companies. Whenever any one of these firms varies its bidding price for livestock or its asking price for meats it is aware that its rivals will likely vary their prices accordingly. For this reason packers may be reluctant to raise their prices for livestock, since other packing firms will follow suit and the net result will be that all will pay higher prices and receive no more cattle or hogs than before. Similar conditions prevail on the selling side.

Each packing firm gives its buyers or its salesmen an opportunity to exercise their bargaining abilities. Maximum buying prices and minimum selling prices are established by the firm once a week and the buyer is then expected to buy livestock as cheaply as he can and the salesman to sell carcasses as dear as he can.

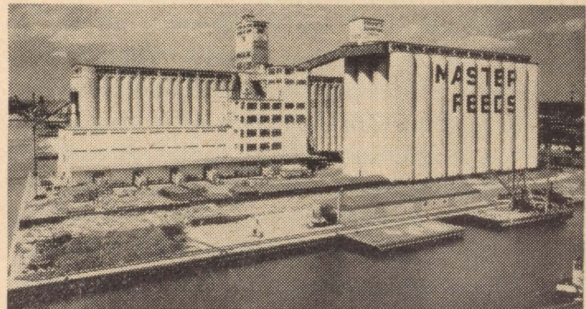
Since there is no accurate grading system for live cattle this practice gives the experienced packer buyer an advantage over the farmer who has only a few head of cattle to sell. The farmer reads in his newspaper, or hears over the radio, that choice, good or medium steers are selling for so much in the yards but he cannot be sure into which of these classes his own cattle will fall. He



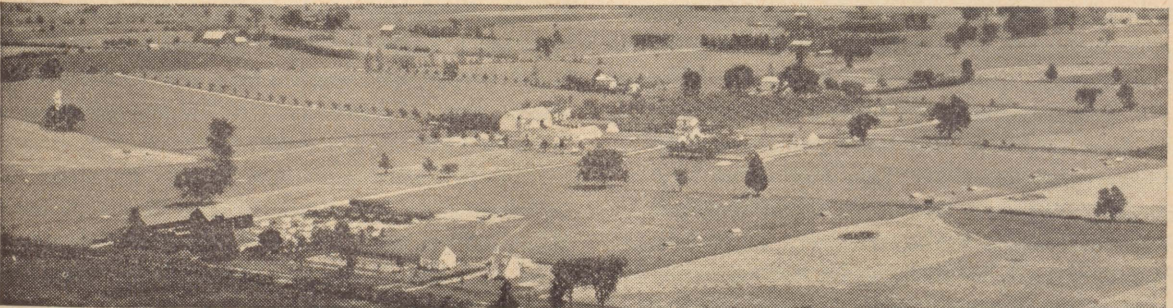
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may, therefore, in selling them get the prevailing market price for "medium" steers but his own may grade "good".

The Commission recommended that consideration should be given to the feasibility of applying to beef cattle a rail grading system comparable to that now in effect for hogs. Under this system the farmer would sell his cattle on the basis of their grade on the rail in the cooler. One large element of uncertainty would thus be removed from the marketing process. A logical extension would be to carry this rail grade through to the consumer by indicating on each cut of meat in the show case the grade of the carcass from which it was taken.

Want "Hidden Profits" Shown

The Commission made a second recommendation, the reason for which is evident from an examination of the accounts submitted by some of the packing firms. This recommendation was that the Dominion Companies Act be amended to require uniform accounting methods by all firms incorporated under this act. During the period under review some of the packing firms made "unprecedented" profits. The largest showed a return for its fiscal year ending in March of 1948 of over 23 percent on shareholders' equity. These very large profits can be disguised by quoting them as one-seventh of a cent per pound on product produced or as 1.12 percent of sales.

Two additional devices may be used to minimize the extent of profits in published accounts. The first is to set aside large and completely arbitrary "inventory reserves" before computing profits. Inventory reserves are simply funds put into the kitty against future possible losses. Canada Packers, for example, set aside, as an inventory reserve, the \$626,000 which they made on storing butter in 1947-48. The second method is to deduct corporation income taxes before calculating profits. By the use of these two devices, and the deduction of bonuses to employees, a profit of 23 percent may be scaled down to a profit of 8 percent on investment. The Commission made this comment:

"In appraising the earnings of a firm, net income before taxes is a much more meaningful guide to most people than net income after taxes. Any estimate of net income after taxes is even less significant if a large and completely arbitrary deduction has first been made for 'inventory reserves'. Moreover when this 'net profit' figure has been converted to a 'per pound of product' basis by dividing by the aggregate pounds of everything which the company has 'produced' from 'Red Brand' beef and soap to tankage and fertilizer, it means even less . . . An estimate of net profits after payment of all expenses, but before the payment of corporation income taxes, or the setting aside of 'inventory reserves', is the customary and still the most significant indicator of return to capital."

Although there is evidence that the packing firms may be able to exert some influence on their prices in the

interest of enlarging their profit, and may then disguise the extent of those profits by clever accounting practices, there is much to be said on their behalf. They are large and efficient, and do process their products at a very low cost per unit. Moreover, at least one of them has, since 1936, paid as much in the form of bonuses to employees as it has distributed as dividends to shareholders.

Restrictive Trade Practices

Some of the most significant information which the Commission made available was on the nature of the margins taken by retailers and the prevalence of retail price maintenance practices. Retailers usually quote their mark-ups as a percentage of their selling price rather than as a percentage of their cost price. If one is accustomed to thinking of a mark-up in terms of the cost price this practice makes these margins appear smaller than they really are. A margin of 25 percent on the selling price is equivalent to 33 percent on cost price; 33 percent on selling price is equivalent to 50 percent on cost; 50 percent on selling to 100 percent on cost and so on.

Some of the margins which retailers receive appear very high. The mark-up on men's dress shirts, for example, is 60 percent on the cost price although that on overalls ranges from 33 to 50 percent. A large department store chain with stores across Canada takes a margin of 66 percent over cost on women's and the better grade of men's shoes. This store sells for \$15. shoes for which it paid \$9.

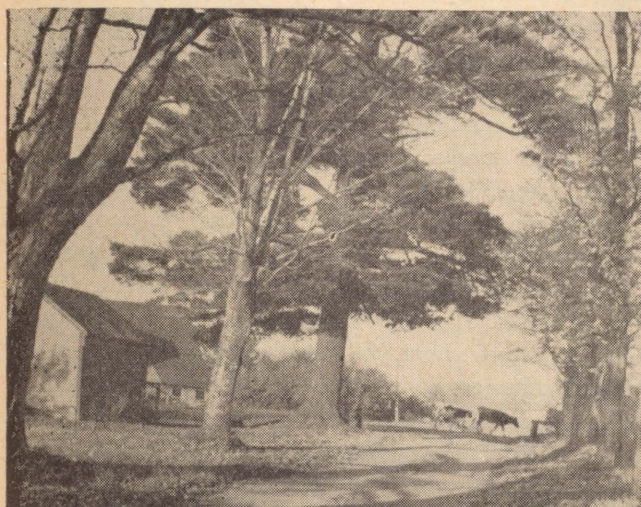
These margins not only appear high, but in most instances retailers are not allowed to charge a lower margin. The manufacturer of branded lines sells his goods to the retailer with a "strong suggestion" as to the price at which these goods shall be re-sold. If the retailer disregards these "suggestions" he may find that he is no longer permitted to handle that particular line of merchandise. The disadvantage of this practice of resale price maintenance, from the consumer's point of view, is that it prevents price competition among retailers. The result tends to be that the efficient retailer does not squeeze the inefficient one out, and we have many small stores with a relatively low volume of sales and the consumer paying the shot.

The Commission recommended "that the Combines Investigation Commission should give careful study to this problem with a view to devising measures to deal with it". The Combines Investigation Commission has already investigated this problem a number of times, beginning as far back as 1927; and, although finding that the public interest was detrimentally affected in each case, it has so far not been able to put a stop to the practice.

The report of the Royal Commission on Prices has certainly presented a challenge to the present government which, with its great majority, is in a better position than any government in Canada's past, to do something about these problems. Let us hope that this government will do everything possible to combat practices which tend to keep profits unreasonably high.

Canada at the Crossroads

What this country needs, in the long run, is not more farm population. It is more people in industry and professions, to provide a bigger market for farm products here in Canada and to provide needed goods and services.



A dairy herd crosses from stable to pasture.

by J. S. Cram

CANADA was still in the cocoon stage of development before the war. Now it has emerged; and although its wings aren't yet fully extended it's easy to see what a wonderful country it'll grow into, if given a reasonable chance.

Most of the ingredients of greatness were here before the war. We had raw materials and power; we had brains and backs and hands that were eager to go to work. But we were slow in building factories to turn these ingredients into finished products; and our people, never having had a chance, didn't develop the skills of industry.

Then came the war. Factories were built, skilled craftsmen were sought to train hundreds of thousands of our workers, skills were developed and Canada began to turn out a flood of military equipment. Planes, tanks, machine guns, parachutes, corvettes, radar, and thousands of other types of equipment that required high class workmanship. It was good enough that by the end of the war we had climbed to a high place among the industrial nations of the world.

At the same time our agricultural output nearly doubled. But it couldn't begin to keep pace with our industrial development. During the war supremacy in this country moved from agriculture to industry. It hasn't moved back; and it isn't desirable that it should.

Some people have an idea that great natural resources are a guarantee of prosperity. They aren't. A country's prosperity depends on what it does with those resources. Thus England, a country very limited in raw materials,

became the greatest manufacturer of high quality goods in the world. Her chief resources were heads and hands—most of the raw materials had to be imported.

At the opposite end of the pendulum, in this country we have vast stocks of agricultural lands, timber and minerals. But we've been content to ship most of their products out as raw materials, instead of putting heads and hands to work on them to increase our prosperity. Resources will raise a standard of living only to the extent that they're developed. No country that continues to ship out low-priced raw materials and import high-priced finished goods can hope to make any great improvement in its standard of living.

Then, of course, there's always, a danger that something will happen to international trade, and that we'll be left with most of our raw materials on our hands, unable to do anything with them—just as we were in the thirties. Besides not being very profitable, that sort of set-up is not very stable. It leads to depressions and wars.

We're still in the position of growing much more of some foods than our population can eat, and of needing much more in the way of finished good than we can produce. Couldn't we do better if we imported people with the skills to make the finished goods we need, and used some of our surplus food right here? We'd still be feeding as many people. And there are many industries for which we have the raw materials and power, but which have never been expanded because our people have never developed the necessary skills.

Why Not Import Industries?

By importing a few people with each skill needed, couldn't we secure the heaven required to produce great new industries in this country? Industries that would provide new opportunities for our own workers, and employment for many additional immigrants?

This would benefit Canada in many ways. It would make us less dependent on the whims of world trade. We'd still have surplus food to export, and we'd still need to import goods for which we didn't have most of the raw materials. So we wouldn't be isolating ourselves from world trade. In fact, our increased prosperity and stability would make us much more effective in bolstering up that trade.

But we'd save the cost of exporting the food eaten by the workers who came to Canada. And we'd also save the cost of importing the finished goods produced by these workers and the Canadians they trained. The higher wages received for more skilled work would raise the general wage level in this country and create more spend-

ing power, so that everyone would benefit from such an arrangement.

Here are some of the facts in the agricultural picture. There is a need right now for some agricultural labor. This need arises from the fact that Canada's farms lost a quarter of a million men during the war, and relatively few of these have returned to the land. Even with this reduction in their labor pool, and with a shortage of machinery, Canada's farmers increased agricultural production by 50 percent during the war. But now these farmers, who are mostly getting up in years, are feeling the strain of years of over-work. So extra labor will be needed to maintain our production, much less increase it.

This is an emergency situation, and calls for an emergency program for immigration. But our long term agricultural trend is toward greater production from fewer people. To produce an acre of grain now requires only one-twentieth of the man-hours of labor it took in 1820. The march of mechanization is steadily lowering the amount of manpower needed to grow our food.

Why Not Adapt for Progress

If we recognize that farm units will need less manpower and that our reserves of good agricultural land are quite limited we must also accept the absurdity of large scale agricultural immigration. Why try to hold back progress? Instead, why not adapt our plans to it, so that we can build a better life for all Canadians? What we need are more and better distributed industries, to provide good employment for the people who leave the land, skilled craftsmen who can lay a broader foundation of sound workmanship in this country, and a larger non-farm population to provide a steady market for agricultural products.

Right now we're particularly in need of good workmen in the building trades, and in the industries that supply the many materials for building. We need houses, and factories — and we need them badly, in very large numbers. A really healthy building program in this country would do a great deal to prop up our prosperity, as well as giving millions of Canadians a better chance for health and happiness.

It is claimed that we haven't enough materials for such a program. Then let's import people who can produce them. We haven't enough carpenters or plumbers or electricians or bricklayers or masons for a really big building program. Why not import some master craftsmen who can train Canadian workers to build as permanently as has been done in Europe?

Now let's turn to manufacturing. We export most of our iron, copper, nickel and other metals, while huge supplies of potential power are waiting to be developed. Then we buy back finished products made of these metals. In the process of manufacture the materials have increased in value many times. Why not keep some of this increase, as well as the transportation costs, in Canada? We could do this by developing our own industries, with the help of master craftsmen.

For decades we've had a chronic shortage of teachers, and now it's really acute — so acute that many of our schools have had to be closed, and many others have been forced to use unqualified and often incapable teachers. Why not make a special effort to secure well-educated, mentally mature people from other countries? We might not be able to get enough trained teachers; but given these other qualities they shouldn't be hard to train. They could bring to our children the knowledge of the ages, combined with experience in the modern world. And surely both of these are badly needed in this age when history is being made so rapidly.

Again, we haven't enough doctors or dentists or nurses to give our people the care they need. Thousands of communities in this country have no doctor within 20 or 30 miles. And our health record shows plenty of room for improvement. Why not encourage health workers from other countries to come to Canada and help to build sound bodies and healthy minds. Right now we have a wonderful opportunity. Thousands of qualified medicos from displaced persons camps are said to be anxious to practice in this country. They're badly needed here. So why not bring them over? Not as labourers, but in their true colours, so we can benefit fully from their talent and training.

Canada is on the threshold of a great future. It can be marred by trying to re-impose outmoded conditions. Or it can be encouraged to blossom into full brilliance by doing everything possible to give our people and our country a chance to develop along the natural lines drawn by our resources and our history.

Lumbermen Co-operate

One of the most interesting types of co-operative in Canada is the co-operative lumbercamp, peculiar to Quebec. These camps are complete working units, which operate in the same way as any other lumbercamp, but which are organized entirely on a co-operative basis. There are now 24 of them, with 1,400 members. Last year they cut 16,000,000 board feet of lumber, worth \$1,100,000.

In 1944 fourteen of these co-op lumbercamps formed a federation, with Leo Berube as secretary, with headquarters at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere. The federation has since handled organization and financing of operations; and the 14 federated camps now have \$400,000 worth of equipment, so that they are prepared to undertake operations on an even wider scale.

In addition to the co-operative lumber camps, there are 39 labor co-ops, which supply timber, on agreement, to private buyers. These forest labor co-ops operate mostly on pulpwood; and last year they cut 175,000 cords of pulpwood for \$2,200,000 business. The members of these 39 labor co-ops number 2,000.

Both of these co-operative forms of forestry started in Grande Vallee, Gaspé North.

Put Your Farm Machinery In Shape During Winter

Because machinery is one of the largest and most important factors in the production of crops, it is essential that it be kept in as good repair as possible. Most of this repairing can be done on the farm during the winter months or at some other slack season.

To do much repair work, the farm should have a reasonably well equipped work shop. This means there should be a fairly large building where the tools are kept and where the whole machine or a good portion of it can be taken inside to be repaired. The shop should be equipped with a stove or some other means of heat to make winter work possible. It should also be equipped with a large bench space, drawers and pegs for holding tools and spare parts, a bench vise and possibly a forge. Although the forge is not absolutely necessary for minor repair work, it is necessary for straightening harder metals and can be used, with a little experience on the part of the operator, for soft iron welding.

To avoid unnecessary delays during the busy season, all machinery should be given a complete checking over at least once a year. This makes it possible to change or repair worn parts before they cause serious damage to other parts.

In checking a machine all the moving parts should be removed and thoroughly washed in gasoline to remove dirt and dust which mix with old grease to form a grinding compound. The bearings should all be removed, cleaned, and checked for wear, if worn, they should be replaced. Any bent or broken parts of the machine should be taken down, straightened, repaired or replaced with new ones.

It is far cheaper to replace a bearing than to buy a new axle or other shaft, just as it is cheaper to repair a slightly used machine rather than to buy a new one at present-day prices.

Farm Machinery Sales Average \$237 Per Farm

Canada's agricultural industry spent an average of \$50 per farm on new machinery in 1938 and \$237 in 1948.

These averages varied from province to province. In 1938 Manitoba farmers spent \$129 per farm, in 1948, \$416; Alberta, \$91 per farm in 1938, \$408 in 1948; Saskatchewan, \$55 per farm in 1938, \$360 in 1948; Ontario was fourth with \$43 in 1938, \$215 in 1948.

In eleven years, 1938-48 inclusive, Canadian farmers spent more than \$740,000,000 for farm machinery and equipment, says Frank Shefrin in the October Economic Annalist, published by the Economics Division, Marketing Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Canadian farmers today are better stocked with power and equipment in relation to cropland area than at any other time, concludes Mr. Shefrin. They are likely to continue to add to machinery and implement inventories as long as farm incomes remain high.

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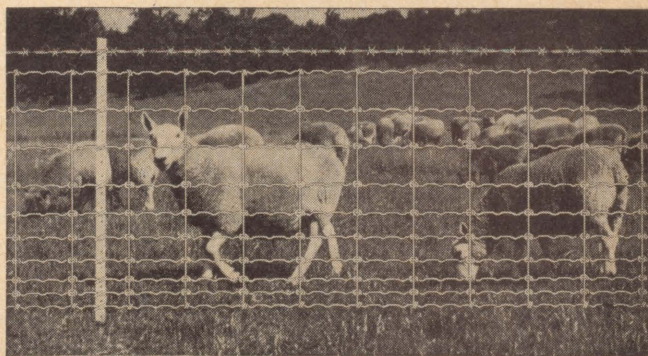


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"**W**HAT a terrible lot of pigs!" exclaimed the man who had been looking over a pen of weanlings at a Dominion Experimental Station. "I'll bet half of them won't live to market age . . . I can't understand why anyone should keep pigs like that—and certainly not the Dominion Government. It's a disgrace!"

Yes, it was a horrible-looking lot of pigs. They were mostly shaggy heads, and had difficulty in dragging their hind ends around. Some of them had the twisted snouts that have gained ill fame as bullnose. They were inbred pigs.

"If that's what you get from inbreeding!" the man continued, "it's a good thing to keep away from. I certainly don't want any of it."

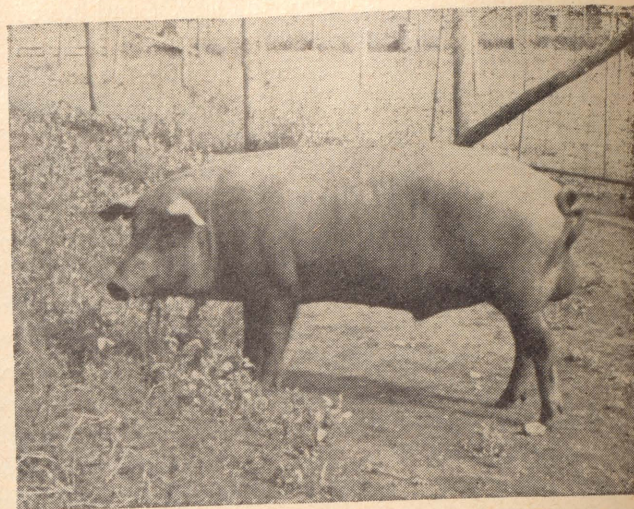
He hurried away, not bothering to look at the pigs in the next pen. There were 12 in that litter, and they were about as uniform and as husky a litter as you could find. It's too bad the man didn't look at them, to complete his evidence. They might have encouraged him to do a little more looking and thinking; because they, too, were inbred.

That man, who looked as if he should have known better, typified the attitude of many Canadian livestock men toward inbreeding. It doesn't matter that all our major breeds had their type fixed through this device. It doesn't matter that the inbred Browndale lines gave our Shorthorns a shot in the leg. It doesn't matter that inbreeding to Johanna Rag Apple Pabst has enabled Canadian Holsteins to write one of the greatest chapters of livestock history. It doesn't matter. They just don't like inbreeding.

The two pens of pigs at the Experimental Station dramatized what might have been expected through this process. It wasn't possible, by looking at the sires and dams, to tell exactly what they would produce—many of their breeding traits were hidden deep in their germ plasm. But by breeding daughter to sire and grand-daughter to grandsire it was possible to uncover the hidden traits carried by the boars.

One boar was both sire and grandsire of the weakly litter. The other was both sire and grandsire of the fine litter. Obviously, the first boar's good appearance covered up a lot of undesirable characters in his heredity. But the other apparently had no dangerous hereditary traits to cover up.

If these boars had been used on unrelated sows both



A Minnesota No. 1 boar now on test in Canada. This boar is seven-eighths Landrace and one-eighth Chester White.

might have left mixed litters of good and poor pigs, a lot depending on the breeding behind the sows. This might have gone on for generations, with the quota of poor pigs being considered inevitable. But through inbreeding it was possible to show what they really were as breeders, so the first boar and his progeny could be slaughtered, and the second boar's inbred progeny could be increased as good foundation stock. As the poor-breeding boars were replaced with good-breeding pigs the type and feeding qualities of our swine would both improve.

That's the system being followed in Prince Edward Island, where a concentration of good Yorkshire blood lines had brought orders for breeding stock from all over North America. The uniformity of some of these litters is absolutely amazing. Last summer a group of us saw five boars—littermates—that were so even that it was almost impossible to get expert pig men to state a preference. We saw two gilts from the same litter as the boars, alike as the proverbial peas. And we were told that the three best pigs from that litter had just gone to Alberta as part of a carload shipment of breeding pigs.

Now that the ice has been broken a lot more institutions are speeding up their livestock improvement by inbreeding. For the first time, many of them are calling science to their aid, and abandoning the breed-and-hope methods of the past. Numerous experimental stations are now inbreeding Yorkshires in an attempt to develop superior strains.

Inbreeding is still not recommended for the run-of-the-mill breeder. Unless the stock is unusually good in the first place, and the breeder can afford to kill off poor animals it's wise to keep away from close breeding.

Introduction Can Make Or Break the Speaker

"An introduction to his audience can make or break a speaker," says a professional lecturer quoted in the U.S. Extension Service Review.

We've been on both the receiving and giving end of introductions on the speaker's platform; and never gave much thought to the matter except to hope Lady Fate would be kind, and that the whole thing would turn out alright in spite of us.

Now, it seems, there are definite rules. If you abide by those rules you'll be fairly safe. If you don't—well—the audience can always sleep or play tit-tat-toe.

Here, as listed by the Review are some of the things NOT to do: when you are introducing a speaker:

A speech of introduction should not be long. The prima donna follows you.

Good introductions are not chronicles. They do not cover the date of the speaker's birth, the high school he graduated from, the number of his children, what he likes for breakfast, unless the past experiences relate directly to what he is talking about today.

An introducer is not an apologist. The most terrible introductions are those where the chairman says he's sorry Mr. Jones, the eminent authority scheduled to speak, can't be present, but we've found another speaker anyway.

The speaker should not be roasted and made a fool of by the chairman. A little good-humored twitting is fine, but don't go overboard with it.

Now here are some things you **SHOULD** do:

You have a positive obligation to tell every speaker exactly how long he should talk.

The final climactic word of any introductory speech should be the speaker's name. Lift your voice on the name and start the applause.

Always remain standing until the speaker has taken his place on the platform. Then sit down. If you sit down sooner, the effect is about the same as if you had said "Here he is boys, and may God have mercy on him."

Whatever you say about the speaker should be brief, but it should excite the interest of the audience and challenge the speaker to do his best.

Argentine Policy Backfires

According to a recent article in The Times of Argentine, commenting on the grain situation in that country, it is no longer a question of how much can Argentine grow and how much she will have available for export, but how big a proportion of her surpluses will be left on her hands as a result of the present impasse over prices.

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Orchids to the King's Printer

by E. W. Loosley

You can't miss the smart store on a London street. If you are a casual passerby you are attracted by the wide, modern window, as effective as any in Oxford or Regent Streets. You press your nose to the glass, along with the others, looking at the new display in British Government publications, everything from children's art to public health, beautifully illustrated and printed, artfully arranged to make you buy.

Inside there is always a crowd. Sometimes there is an absolute rush for a "best seller" like the Beveridge report. Perhaps you want the latest information on keeping bees; or descriptive material and a map to use on your holiday trip. Whatever your interest, you will be almost sure of finding some government publication to meet it in His Majesty's Stationery Office in the Kingsway, London.

In Canada, we have no organization corresponding to H.M.S.O. to serve as a retail outlet for government publications. The Canadian "King's Printer" has issued an enormous volume of material, full of useful information, but often stodgy and unimaginative in printing. And even if we had the most exciting government documents in the world, Canada has no show window in Ottawa to display them to Canadians.

Knowing all this, it is most exhilarating to come across a Canadian government document which can hold its own for attractiveness with any in the world! The Dominion Forest Service of the Mines, Forests and Scientific Services Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, has just brought out the fourth edition of "Native Trees of Canada".

The jacket displays a magnificent colour photograph of a northern lake or river in the fall, ringed in the foreground with brilliant foliage. Behind are the evergreen, dwindling towards the summit of the ancient grey mountains of the Canadian North.

The frontispiece is another colour photograph of red maple leaves against a dull blue background. A third colour photograph introduces the subject matter proper. It is a glorious shot of a huge sugar maple, bright orange red, standing on a rocky hillside against a deep blue sky.

The text is excellently arranged and printed, with many detailed illustrations of leaves, fruit and bark, in black and white. Important headings are in green, together with portions of the maps, showing the area in which the tree is found. The effect is one of interest and balance between print, maps and illustrations.

The book is one which most Canadians would be proud to own. It is particularly useful for schools. Boys and girls—as well as their elders—who love camping and the out of doors will welcome a copy of "Native Trees of Canada" for their own. Designers and people interest-

ed in handicrafts could find many ideas in the graceful photographs of leaves and fruit.

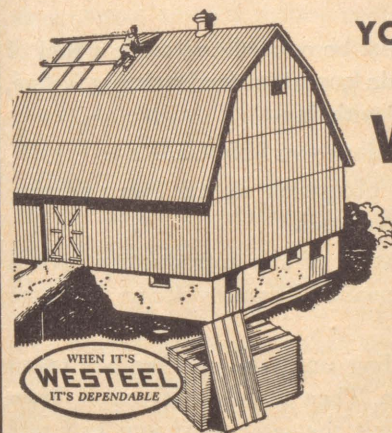
The Dominion Forest Service deserves particular praise for an outstanding job in Canadian book production.

"Native Trees of Canada" may be borrowed from the Information Centre, Adult Education Service, Macdonald College; or bought from the King's Printer, Ottawa. (\$1.50).

To Defend Borders Against Floods?

If you think floods are not a problem of some international urgency, read the strong words published in a New York newspaper: "The Columbia River is Canada's worry before it is ours. The yellow water in the basements of Portland Oregon, is nothing but Dominion snow melted in the Selkirks and the Cariboos. It is a well established principle in equity that a man living by a watercourse has no right to create stream conditions that work a nuisance upon neighbors below him . . . the Canadian Columbia River has been guilty of a serious aggression upon the United States. The border will have to be defended after all."

—Woodland World.



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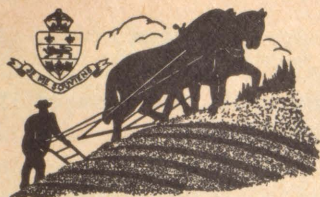
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Farmers Top Sherbrooke Show

Sherbrooke had a great fat stock show this year. Its success was evident right from the first. Spirits kept mounting steadily as the show progressed, and when the sale was over there was none of the usual griping. Farmers, buyers and officials were all surprised at how well it had gone—and they were extremely pleased.

It was a great moment when a 23 year old farm boy—Ross Edwards of Hillhurst—won the grand championship for Shorthorn steers. Farmers had begun to think that such wins were reserved for hobby farmers. But the hobby farmers were not irked at the win—they, too, were pleased that a young farmer had done so well.

When Ross went on to win the grand championship over all breeds the crowd went wild. Up till then everyone but show officials had been kept out of the ring; but as soon as the purple ribbon was handed to Ross dozens of people vaulted over the ringside to shake his hand and congratulate him on winning his second grand championship in eight years.

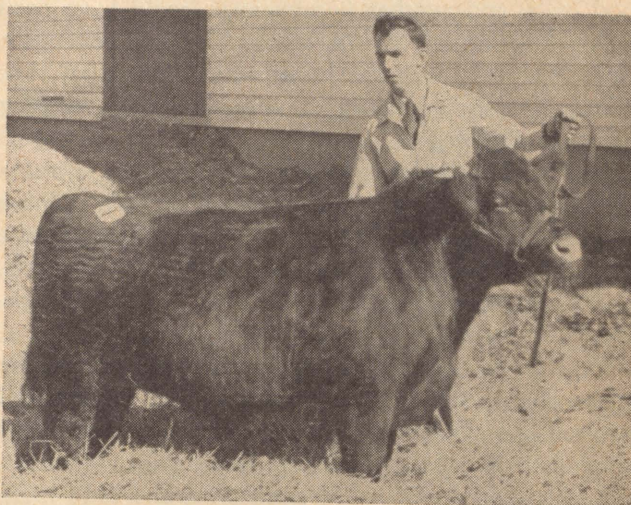
A farmer win in the market hog classes was not unusual. But Antonio Sevigny of Princeville was not content with taking first prize for pen of three hogs; he took it for the pen of five, as well. Walter Brown of Lennoxville had second on pen of three, and Herve Houle, St. Simon de Bagot, second for pen of five.

The farmers' sweep of grand championships was complete when D. G. Ross of Sherbrooke topped the lamb classes. Just for good measure, G. McElrea of Lennoxville won the reserve grand for wethers.

Even more obvious than the farmers' winnings was the activity of junior club members, which transformed the whole show. Besides entering 52 calves in their special section, the juniors swelled the breeding classes and the open steer show, carried off some of the high awards, and helped farmers show their stock.

John Nichol of Lennoxville, who got the grand championship for Hereford heifers in the junior show, went on to win the female junior championship in Hereford Breeding classes. Rheo Brunelle of Gould took the grand championship for Shorthorn heifers in the junior show, and then top place in a class of 20 purebred Shorthorn heifers which the judge, Prof. R. G. Knox of the Ontario Agricultural College, described as "amazingly strong." Many other club members, too, did well in the purebred classes.

Robert Nichol of Lennoxville had the reserve champion Hereford heifer in the club show, and Audrey Hoy the



Ross Edwards and his grand champion steer which sold at \$1.50 a pound.

reserve champion Shorthorn. Audrey won the grand championship for club steers, and went on to top the pairs. John Nichol had second prize pair, followed by Ronald Chapman of Bury, Stuart Lyon of Sherbrooke, Robert Nichol and Rheo Brunelle. Stuart Lyon's pair included the reserve champion club steer.

Lennoxville won the interclub competition for four calves, followed by Sawyerville, Ste. Marguerite and Bury.

Ian Kirby won the judging competition in heifers, David Page in steers, Edgar McCurdy in sheep and Origene Cournoyer in hogs. The first three boys belong to the Lennoxville Club, while Cournoyer is from St. Edwidge.

An interesting point about the entire fat stock show was that every champion was bred by the exhibitor or his father, and at least three of the winners were sired by bulls bought from Mrs. T. C. Stuart of Arundel through breeding stock sales at Sherbrooke. Ross Edwards' grand champion steer was by a bull he bought in 1946, and Audrey Hoy's top pair of calves were both by a bull her father bought in 1947. This gives some idea of the contribution hobby breeders have made to the Quebec beef industry, through selling stock of choice breeding at prices that farmers could afford to pay.

Besides that, farmers have learned a great deal about type, fitting, training and showing from the veteran showmen employed as farm managers by hobby farmers. Men like Bob Macdonald and George McTavish, es-

pecially, have added a great deal to the progress of the show.

This year there were 126 steers out, after 15 entries had been culled. There were certainly fewer tail-enders than in previous years, and judges C. E. Devlin and Jack Speers found that the average quality was up considerably. But the difference between the tops and the tag-ends showed that there was still a need for more good bulls; and another improvement could have been made by dehorning all the steers. The sale committee hoped that next year the horns would disappear, thus making the show still more attractive, and avoiding injuries in shipping.

With such strong competition in the show, it was a fight to get into the first three places of any class. Those who did, besides the champions, included steers shown by Mrs. T. C. Stuart, Arundel, H.S. Lockwood, Danville, Wallace Lavallee, Bromptonville and J. P. McIntosh, Bolton Centre.

The sale brought prices higher than the sellers, the buyers, the officials or even Auctioneer Ray Demers had expected. Ross Edwards' champion steer sold at \$1.50 a pound to Steinberg Wholesale Groceries, Montreal. Although this was down 30 cents from the 1948 high, it was still a whopping good price. The reserve champion of the show brought Norfolk Farms 95 cents from T. Eaton Co. Ltd., Montreal.

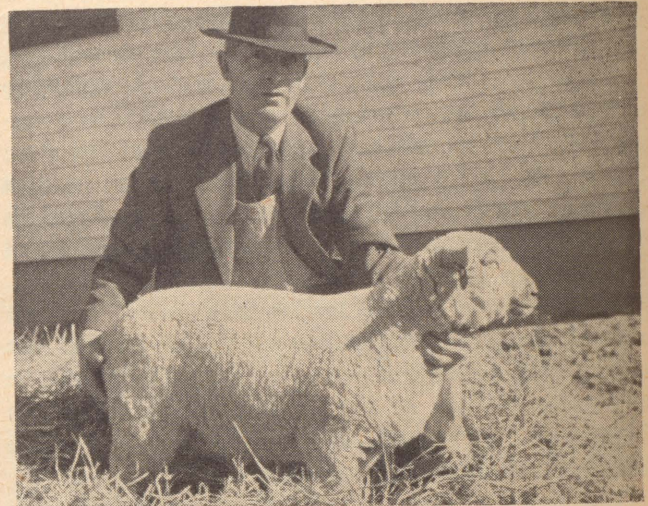
Howard Murray's champion Angus went to Pesner Bros., Montreal at 80 cents; and Hon. C. D. French's champion Hereford sold at 55 cents to the Morantz Beef Company, Montreal. The 128 steers passing through the ring averaged 32.39 cents a pound, when choice beef on the Montreal market was worth about 23 cents.

When the lambs came in, D. G. Ross of Sherbrooke got \$4.05 a pound for his grand champion wether, from T. Eaton Co. Ltd., Montreal—up sharply from the 1948

top of \$3.25. The reserve champion wether, entered by G. McElrea, Lennoxville, went to Eaton's at 85 cents a pound. The 142 lambs in the sale averaged 35 cents a pound, compared to the Montreal price of 23 cents.

One of the biggest surprises of the sale came when Antonio Sevigny's top pen of three market hogs sold at \$2.05 a pound to Canada Packers Ltd., Montreal—an all-time high for hogs at Sherbrooke. Sevigny's top pen of five brought 85 cents from Modern Packers, Montreal, and the 87 hogs averaged 47³/₄ cents—a record average for the sale.

Apart from the horns on many of the steers, only one major criticism was made of the event this year. It was that there was no special judge for the junior calf club show, several men trying to help out during lulls in their regular classes. The Quebec Beef Cattle Association asked that a special judge be appointed for the juniors next year.



D. G. Ross and his champion wether lamb which brought \$4.05 a pound.

Open Membership Principle Endorsed

The Rochdale principle of open membership was again endorsed by the United Fishermen's Co-operative Association, of Vancouver, when the question of accepting Japanese-Canadian fishermen into membership was raised at a recent Board meeting. According to "Co-op Pilot", organ of the Fishermen's Co-operative Federation, the U.F.C.A. Directors passed the following resolution: "That bona fide commercial fishermen residing in British Columbia, of any nationality, race, colour or creed, be accepted as members of our association."

Kyuquot Trollers Co-op, another Federation member, has taken a similar stand in this matter, and has extended its application to provide for the membership in their own right of two women whose husbands had been expelled from the Association. The ladies were accepted as individuals and were not regarded as mere chattels of their husbands.

Livestock For The Magdelenes

To the farmer-fishermen of the Magdelene Islands recently went a shipment of livestock which will be distributed for use as breeding stock by the local agricultural associations. The shipment was arranged by the Department of Agriculture, with J. J. Gautreau and Armand Ouellet in charge of purchasing the animals. The agronome in the islands who will have the responsibility of placing them is Jerome Salomon.

The shipment included 3 Canadian bulls, two from the accredited herd of Graham Hill of Pont Rouge, the other from Mrs. A. Toussaint of St. Gervais de Bellechasse. Three Yorkshire boars from St. Patrice de Beaurivage and three Shropshire rams from Montmagny completed the load.

The islanders get most of their revenues from fishing, but the value of agricultural products harvested is considerable. As at the first of June, 1948, a count of livestock on the Islands showed 1,030 horses, 1,200 dairy cattle, 2,540 sheep, 2,000 hogs and 23,300 hens.

Drastic Revision of Sheep Breeding Methods Planned

Under a new policy soon to be in force in Quebec, the hybrid vigour resulting from cross breeding will give us better sheep flocks.

With full support promised by the Department of Agriculture, the Province of Quebec will shortly embark upon an ambitious, long-term programme which should revolutionize sheep raising practices in the province and bring about a vitally needed improvement in the quality of our sheep flocks. The imperative need for improved methods of sheep husbandry is indicated by the extremely low quality now found in most purebred flocks, and by the very high percentage of low quality lambs now being marketed from commercial flocks. These two factors represent a tremendous economic loss to agriculture, and have far reaching effects in other fields.

To remedy the situation a drastic revision in method, thought and action is necessary, and a committee which met in Quebec last month drew up a programme which, if it can be assured of co-operation from breeders, should, within a fairly short space of time, entirely change the sheep raising picture in Quebec. Attending the meeting, which was presided over by Pierre Labrecque, Chief, Livestock Branch, were Minister of Agriculture Barre, J. W. Graham of the Production Service at Ottawa, L. H. Hamilton of Macdonald College, A. Lavallee, President of the Quebec Sheep Breeders' Society, X. N. Rodrigue, S. Williams of the C.E.F., A. Belzile, Director of the Experimental Farm at Normandin, L. V. Parent of the Canadian Wool-Producers Co-operative, J. A. Marcoux of the Federal Marketing Service, Adrien Morin, J. J. Gautreau, V. Pelchat, as well as a number of other interested persons.

In its broad outlines, the plan calls for the establishment of sheep improvement centers where the programme will be put into effect, and an intensive campaign to acquaint sheep breeders and, for that matter, all farmers, of the details of the plan and its benefits. These sheep improvement centers will be located in areas of low quality production, in which white faced sheep predominate; it is estimated that the first centre will comprise up to 1,000 females and should include all flocks in the selected area.

Cross breeding vs. grading up

The most important change from present methods will be acceptance of the principle of "cross breeding" instead of "grading up" as at present practised. That is to say, the use of half-bred ewes, (the result of crossing pure lines of North Country Cheviots with Border Leicesters) with Down rams (Shropshires and Hampshires), to produce market lambs. Thus four separate and distinct operations may be going on in any district at any given time: (a) the propagation of pure lines of North Country Cheviots (b) the propagation of pure lines of Border Leicesters (c) the crossing of these two breeds for "half

bred" production (d) the use of "half bred" with Down rams for market lamb production.

Under Quebec conditions, with relatively small flocks on small farms, it is not expected that more than one of these operations will be going on at the same farm.

Location of Centres

The counties, in order of importance, with white face stock and low quality lambs are Beauce, Temiscouata, Lake St. John, Matane, Bonaventure, Rimouski, Kamouraska, Lotbiniere, Dorchester and l'Islet. These offer nine separate centres for survey and organization on the basis suggested of 1,000 ewes, and here a long-term programme will be planned and carried out. The first centre should be ready for operation by the fall of 1950, to be followed by one each year until the whole field is covered.

All sheep owners within a Centre should be members of the group, and while the majority will be engaged in commercial lamb production, a selected few will breed the necessary pure bred lines.

Publicity

It is obvious that a lot of publicity will be needed to put the programme across to the farming population. Of great importance in this regard is the necessity for demonstrations or exhibits at major exhibitions of the original breeding stock, of the half-breds, and of lambs out of the half-breds by Down rams. Material for this purpose should be ready for the 1950 fairs, and we may look forward to seeing some of this stock next fall.

There are many details in the programme which must still be worked out. Some of the arrangements which will have to be made may be listed now: there may be others later. A ram loan policy, and a ram premium policy will have to be decided on, and there will have to be some way worked out to replace ewes in present flocks with half-breds. There will likely be some scheme for co-operative marketing of all market lambs, and for rail grading of all sheep and lambs sold, as well as a scheme for marketing wool. Junior club activities will be pushed and short courses on sheep husbandry will have to be given. Then there must be a programme of publicity directed toward the farmer and the consumer, which will be carried on through the press and by radio, and by the establishment of demonstration flocks. Much work is in store for those in charge of the new idea, but when it is realized that in Quebec 65% of rams of all breeds in 1948 graded XX (25 or 30% is normal) and 35% to 55% of lambs marketed from 11 out of 15 of the highest producing counties graded as culls and bucks, it becomes evident that drastic measures must be taken to put the sheep industry on a better foundation.

Council Studies Co-operative Law

Ten years have passed since the Quebec Council of Co-operation was founded in Quebec; and a great deal has happened in that time. This fall when 300 co-operators sat down to a banquet in Montreal the low, steady buzz of conversation indicated how well the council was succeeding in pulling together the diverse co-operatives in the province. This hum bespoke an enthusiasm that could arise only out of a common interest.

At the banquet there were members of agricultural co-operatives, life insurance groups, housing co-operatives, electricity co-operatives and consumers' co-operatives, each group with its own particular problems. But all day they had been working along the same line. They had been considering a draft of a suggested revision of the Quebec laws governing co-operatives—a draft prepared by Prof. Francois Jobin of Laval University.

Each group had studied this draft in relation to its special needs. And each has found places where more details needed to be added, to close possible loopholes. But everyone agreed that the draft was a masterpiece of organization and clarity; and they believed that after the necessary revisions and additions were made it would be extremely helpful to co-operatives.

Probably no better commentary could be made on the work of the Quebec Council of Co-operation than that, on its tenth anniversary, practically all facets of the co-operative movement in the province were enthusiastically studying, together, a code which they wanted to govern their actions. It was a mark of experience and maturity that they should see the advantage of making every point as clear as possible—a sign that they wanted to keep the law, and to see that everyone else did.

Dr. Henri C. Bois, general manager of the Co-operative Federee de Quebec, told about the founding of the council—of how Father Levesque of Laval University had seen the need for such a co-ordinating body to study the theory and practice of co-operation, and how together they had tried to interest other co-operative leaders. He described the growth of the council to its present stage—the project on co-operative law, which he said was the best job the council had undertaken. And he paid tribute to the secretaries of the council, past and present, for the great contribution they had made to this work.

Prof. J. M. Martin of Laval, the first secretary of the Council, replied to Dr. Bois by saying that it was due to the strong personalities and hard work of Dr. Bois and Father Levesque that the groups got together in the first place, and had continued to work in close co-operation.

Three men were decorated with the Order of Co-operative Merit. They were A. Charbonneau, agronome in Joliette, for his extremely fine work connected with the county's co-operatives, and Fathers Victor Rochette

and Turmel, for their work in credit unions and propaganda.

Rene Pare was re-elected president, with Romeo Martin as vice-president and Leo Berube secretary-treasurer. Father Belanger of Laval and R. Ferron of the Co-op Federee were also elected to the executive.



At a ceremony held in October at Macdonald College, Mr. Paul Methot, Chief, Plant Products Division of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, Secretary of the Quebec Barley Contest, and co-director of the Provincial Seed Farm, was presented with a certificate of outstanding merit. Presentation was made on behalf of the Canadian Barley Improvement Institute by Mr. Frank Jeckell, general manager of Dominion Brewers' Association and director of the Barley Improvement Institute.

Hog raising is on the increase in Quebec. According to the latest figures, on the first of June there were 1,116,300 hogs on Quebec farms, 890,700 of them under six months of age. A year ago on the same date the count was 975,400.

Of 1,181,000 piglets born, however, only 959,200 survived the first few weeks, which is a loss of 20%. Much of this loss, which cuts down tremendously on potential profits, could be avoided, for apparently the great majority of these piglets died from being crushed by their mothers. A more widespread use of electric brooders, or even of some mechanical devices, such as are coming into common use in the United States and in Western Canada, which give the piglets protection from the sow, would be profitable in the long run.

Purebred Show Best in Years

"The best in years" sums up the show of purebred stock at the Sherbrooke Winter Fair. Entries were much higher than usual, and competition was keener. Unfortunately, big classes were restricted to the Shorthorn breed, where an otherwise good-sized entry was swelled further by junior club heifers.

"Much better than I ever expected," was the comment of the Shorthorn judge, Professor R. G. Knox of the Ontario Agricultural College, when asked his opinion of the cattle he placed. The big winner was John P. McIntosh, Bolton Centre, with junior and grand championships for both sexes, senior and reserve for bulls and reserve senior for females. Ross Edwards of Hillhurst had reserve senior bull and reserve junior and reserve grand in females. C. C. Warren, Lennoxville, had reserve junior bull, and Mrs. T. C. Stuart, Arundel, the senior champion female.

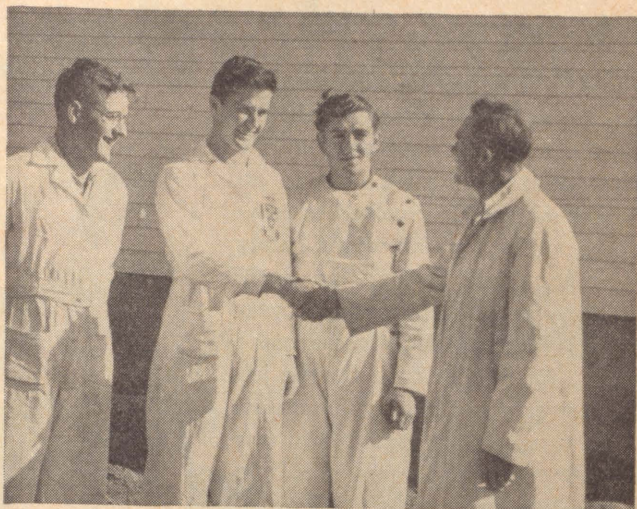
Mrs. Stuart led in Shorthorn get of sire and three females bred and owned by exhibitor, John P. McIntosh in Breeder's herd, Clayton E. Sharman of Canterbury in two bulls and Ross Edwards in three calves, bred and owned by exhibitor.

In Herefords, it was a big day for the Nichols of Green Hills Farm. They won senior and grand and reserve junior for bulls and reserve junior and reserve grand for females, with son John taking the junior and grand for females with his club heifer. Hon. C. D. French, Cookshire, took reserve senior and reserve grand for bulls, and senior and reserve senior in females. Col. B. D. Lyon, Sherbrooke, won the junior championship for males, with Prof. L. H. Hamilton, Macdonald College, doing the placing.

In Angus, Dr. G. R. McCall, Lachute, split the honours about evenly with Howard Murray of Magog. Other winners were H. S. Lockwood of Danville and L. S. Webster of Massawippi. John McKellar of Vaudreuil was the judge.



Thirteen-year-old Audrey Hoy and her top pair of calves in the junior show.



Gaston Marcoux (right) Dominion Fieldman in charge of junior club work at Sherbrooke, congratulates three winners in the judging competitions—Ian Kirby, David Page and Origene Cournoyer.

Top honours for Yorkshire breeding stock were divided between Antonio Sevigny of Princeville and H. Charpentier, St. Simon de Bagot. O. A. Fowler, Kingsbury, had the only Tamworths and the J. S. Woodward Estate, Lennoxville, showed a lone Berkshire. The judge, Victor Pelchat of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, Montreal, was extremely pleased with the type of hogs shown.

In the show of purebred sheep Slack Bros., Waterloo, won all the breeding classes for Shropshires, but took second place in Hampshires to Hollis V. Burns, Cookshire and in Cheviots to Howard Murray, Magog. Slack Bros. came back to top most Southdown classes.

F. G. Bennett & Son, Bury, led in Oxfords, with strong competition from J. B. Grenier, Yamachiche and John A. Rose, Waterville. In Leicesters, J. H. Couture of St. Augustin won all the classes. The sheep judging was done by Prof. L. H. Hamilton of Macdonald College.

Sheep From Scotland

For the first time in many years, the Department of Agriculture has arranged the importation of selected breeding stock from Scottish sheep flocks. The shipment, which arrived last month, totalled 71 head, and included 56 North Country Cheviot ewes and 5 rams, 8 head of Leicesters and 2 Shropshires. Most of these will be used as part of the sheep improvement programme described elsewhere in this issue, to build up the pure bred and crossbred population.

The Macdonald College flock received some of the shipment, to be added to the North Country Cheviot flock started there some time ago, and others went to the experimental farms at Deschambault, Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere and Normandin.

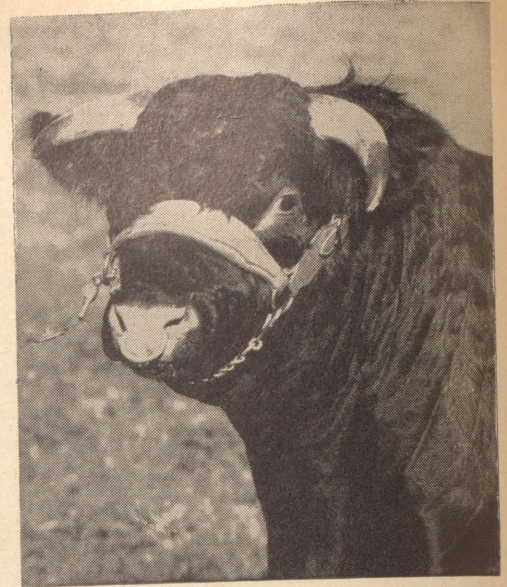
Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

Those who have hillside pastures which are mainly exercise grounds for the cattle might be interested in the results obtained on such land in an Ohio experiment. It involved twenty-five acres of land which would barely support ten cows during the 'lush' growth in spring. The rest of the year there was nothing. The government agreed to furnish the tools for the job if the farmer would supply the materials. So a wholesale renovation was undertaken on twelve acres of it. The first step was three tons per acre of lime. A trash-mulch (leaving all vegetation on the surface to stop erosion and prevent drying out) was the aim; shallow plowing or field cultivating was followed by the disk. On the steeper slopes where old sod was thinnest the disk was used alone and well weighted. In tough spots a spring-tooth harrow was used to advantage. A mixture of 61 lbs. alfalfa, 2 lbs. red clover, 1 lb. of ladino and 4 lbs. timothy was sowed behind the disks of the grain drill while 8 lbs. of brome and 500 lbs. of 0-12-12 fertilizer per acre went on. The soil was then cultipacked on contour to stop erosion. A year later the cows couldn't keep up with growth on the 12 acres and a crop of early hay was cut, enough to have paid for the material used.

Of course we tried a similar method except that the plowing was done in late summer with fall rye sowed. The next spring it was harrowed and seeded down with a trash-mulch formed by the rye and some of the old sod. Three hundred lbs. per acre of fertilizer went on with the rye and again at seeding of the grass. The cows pastured both the rye and the new seeding (done this spring) and we have had a very green hill all summer in spite of the drought. The flaw here may be that there is a lot of alfalfa in it and that should not be cut or pastured during September or it may winter-kill. We forgot that angle so there may not be any next year. If we had kept them

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off in September, the cattle could have eaten all that grew then in October without as much risk of damage to the stand.

There is a strong suspicion that ladino has the same failing which would make it hard to have large areas of both in field and pasture and be able to keep stock off in September. Of course those fields which were to be plowed up could be pastured during that time. However at times we could not give our cattle access to water without having them in some other section of the pasture. Last year we hoped to continue the rye-growing process every year. We tried for some this year but it failed to grow even though we had rain just before and just after seeding. It was old seed from the same source as last year. Perhaps that is what was wrong or it may be that we have found the flaw in the pasture crop that we once said seemed to have too many advantages for one crop. Anyway we got a little fresh seed and intend to sow it without pasturing on the potato ground to try to raise some seed for next year. Ivan suggested that I might get to be the rye king of the E. T. but after it failed to grow we decided it would be the wry king.

We have been handling wood lately. Just got started at it and had to stop because the grain ripened so early.

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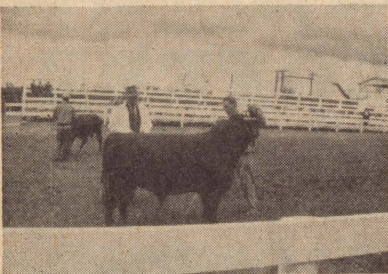


VIOBIN (CANADA) LTD. St. Thomas, Ont.

We finished threshing over a month earlier than last year but had to help some neighbours cut corn. Then we had to build fence to keep another neighbour's cattle under control. They came through our newly acquired wood-lot where the fence was broken up in the cutting last winter. We didn't even want them there but they came right on into our own fields so we had to do something about it. Finally we got back at the wood but it is quite a job to fill three sheds and two cellars up for the winter.

But it looks now as if we might finish by the time the potatoes are ready to dig. The tops have stayed green and we were beginning to wonder if we should have to spray them to kill them before digging after spraying all summer to keep them alive. There are turnips to harvest too and we have started the first stage of that by removing some of the tops for feed.

We were surprised to find that the Lawfam graft which we put in a worthless crab tree some time ago had apples on it this fall. Never having seen any we had wondered what the flavour might be like as one of the parents in the cross which originated it was not very tasty. However they turned out to be good and made us wish we had kept on trying to transform the old crab. The Lobo graft which was put in at the same time bore very quickly and has continued to bear ever since. Perhaps next spring we'll be grafters again.



Prof. Hamilton of Macdonald College looks over Mac-Mad-Bar Fairy Prince during the judging at Brome Fair on September 6th.

This Shorthorn bull, owned by J. P. Macintosh, was made junior champion at Brome, and when shown at the Winter Fair at Sherbrooke in October was Grand Champion Shorthorn.



The Miner Pressure Cure process welds rubber and fabric into a single *Weatherseal* unit — makes Miner overshoes warm, comfortable and long wearing.

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CUT THE COST OF RAISING CALVES with **"MIRACLE"** CALF MEAL

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"MIRACLE" Dairy Feeds Are Better



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Six Weeks on the Road to Gaspé

with May Birch



1. New Richmond, the first branch to be visited by Miss Birch on her trip to the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure.

2. The next stop, Shigawake. Here the members proudly display the handwoven articles made at their course. Mrs. C. E. Dow, Past President of the F.W.I.C. is also a member of this branch and is shown in centre row at back.

3. The group at New Carlisle. Many of the junior members joined in the fun here.

4. And here is Port Daniel. Mrs. H. H. Mortimer, Past Q.W.I. Convenor of Citizenship is seen at extreme left of front row.

5. Members of nearby branches attended the classes in handicrafts at Camp Haldimand. Here is the group with their instructor, Miss Birch, fourth from the right.

6. On again, Wakeham this week, for a course in weaving. 7. Some of the leather articles made by the members at New Carlisle.

8. New Richmond chose felt and shells. Here are some samples of their work.

9. One of the cabins at Sea Shore Lodge, New Richmond, where Miss Birch spent her first week.

10. "The Glen", the home of the County Secretary for Bonaventure Co. W.I., Mrs. A. G. Hayes, where Miss Birch was made welcome while at Shigawake.

11. Camp Haldimand, where a busy but pleasant week was spent.

12. A view of Percé Rock, snapped by Miss Birch in one of her few spare moments.

How About a Rose Garden?

by Bertha S. Lang

Would you like to have a rose garden? Of course, you would but, "Perhaps I could not grow them successfully," you may say. Don't be afraid to try. Roses do not require much attention and certainly do not want to be fussed over. "Just what attention **do** they need?" That may be the next question and I shall try to answer it from notes a rose specialist has given me.

Preparation of Soil. Rose bushes need a comparatively rich, moisture-retaining, well-drained soil. They will, of course, grow in sandy soil but such soil needs repeated additions of barnyard manure to bring it up to the desired quality. Also sandy soil is apt to dry out and become too warm. Any soil in which potatoes may be grown will satisfy your rose bushes. Like children they cannot stand "wet feet" and any soil on which water may lie at any time of the year should be well drained before the bushes are planted. If possible dig the rose bed over to a depth of 18 to 24 inches the fall before planting, and plant in spring as soon as possible.

How to Plant. A hole, large enough to accommodate the root system comfortably, should be dug, and the roots spread out as much as possible. Never plant any bush with a balled, crowded, or cramped root system. Remember too, to remove any and all wrappings from rose bushes prior to planting. (This is mentioned because some people have set them out **as they arrived from the nursery**, and this is true). When they come protect them as much as possible from drying winds and sun, keep them in a pail of water or cover in some way, until they are planted. Set them in at the same depth they were in the nursery, which is denoted by the dirt ring circling the stem of the plant. Firm planting is necessary; if the bush may be readily pulled from its position after planting it should be lifted out, re-set, and the soil firmly pressed around it as the hole is filled. Pour a pail of water round each bush and leave it alone. If no fertilizer is applied, and if most of the buds are nipped off during the first season, sturdier, stockier plants will result.

Winter Protection. Even in this country, "The Lady of the Snows", we can carry tender plants over winter with comparative ease. All that is really necessary is to hill earth around the rose bushes to a height of 8 to 10 inches. Of course, in doing this the root system must **not** be exposed. If one so desires, stable litter, leaves, or evergreen boughs may be placed over the beds after the hilling-up process is finished, and after the ground is frozen. Never cover rose bushes with manure, or any other material which will retain moisture and so form a smothering blanket. Climbing roses should be placed flat on the ground in the fall and covered with soil to a depth of 5 or 6 inches. Of course, if your climbing roses are well established, and are tremendous plants with stout canes, no protection may be needed.

Pruning. After the long winter and you have uncovered your bushes the first occupation in the rose garden is pruning. Now follow the old rule, the more vigorous the plant, the less it is pruned. Strong growing bushes, such as the Hybrid Perpetuals (Mrs. John Laing, Frau Karl Druschki, and other in this class) need only the removal of dead and weak wood, and the cutting back of the stronger stems from 5 to 7 or 8 buds (6 to 10 inches). If you desire plenty of blooms do not prune so hard, but if you want quality, harden your heart and be severe. Hybrids Teas, as a class, are less vigorous than the Hybrid Perpetuals, and to follow the rule, need severer pruning. Cut the main branches back to 3 or 4 buds, (3 to 6 inches) and remove all dead and weak growth. With climbing roses the procedure is different. Remember that climbers provide most of their bloom on one year old wood. That is, most of the bloom for climbing roses in 1949 appeared on wood which grew in 1948. Prune this kind, therefore, after they have finished blooming and just remove old canes or weak growth. Of course, any dead wood which is present in the spring should be cut off.

Pests and Diseases. The most prevalent rose enemies in Canada today are leaf hoppers, aphids and caterpillars; and the most common diseases; mildew and black spot. All of these, save only black spot, may be controlled and preventive measures may be successfully adopted against this disease also. Nicotine preparations chasten the leaf hopper and aphids, arsenate of lead will destroy the caterpillar, and flour of sulphur will cure mildew. But one application is useless, persistence is required or the battle is lost. Dr. Massey of Cornell University made a compound consisting of 9 parts sulphur flour, 1 part arsenate of lead dust and 1 part nicotine dust. If this material is used regularly every two weeks from early spring until fall it will prevent black spot and will control the other pests mentioned above. This dust should be applied when the plants are wet with dew and should, if possible, be applied to both upper and lower surfaces of the foliage.

Fertilizers. Like everything else, rose bushes need food and a balanced ration is as important here as for animals or humans. Nitrogen, which is necessary and is found in large percentage in animal manures and in many commercial fertilizers, promotes leaf growth. Too much of it results in quick, soft, succulent growth which may be killed back by early fall frosts and which practically invites rose pests to the garden. To balance these undesirable effects of too much nitrogen, potash and phosphorus must be added. This may be done by applying bone meal and wood ashes to the rose beds in early fall. It is better not to add nitrogen after the middle of July as we should try to secure mature wood before winter sets in if we wish our bushes to winter successfully.

The Month With the W.I.

As you all know, our Journal publicity is always two months behind in appearing, which, incidentally, makes it so imperative that the Branch convenors send their monthly reports to the County convenors immediately after the meetings, so that it may reach your Provincial convenor in good time. Otherwise it becomes too stale to write up, and is crowded out by fresher news. Every Branch reporting on time is mentioned. Right now, we are interested in September news, and the 17 Counties reporting stress a busy fall. School Fairs and the friendly entertainment of teachers are among the interesting themes of this month. When you read this, the dreary winds of November will be swirling the last leaves about the fence corners; the fireside takes on great charm and neighbours will be a-visiting for cheerful cups of tea and conversation. Remember, won't you please, our "word of mouth publicity". Always say the truthful, pleasant thing about the W.I. Every member is a walking, talking advertisement of our activities.

Argenteuil: Arundel sponsored a most successful School Fair and Calf Show, with 263 exhibits and 22 calves being shown. \$5 was voted to Save the Children Fund. Frontier donated money to the School Fair and served refreshments. Their roll call was a "fashion show" of housedresses, made and worn by the members. Jerusalem-Bethany discussed the adoption of a European child. Lachute reports supporting the Red Cross blood donor clinic. Lakefield sent their overseas parcel, as did Mille Isles which also contributed to the Memorial Scholarship Fund. Pioneer voted a full contribution to the same fund; and they used Education as the theme at their meeting with films being shown. Upper Lachute and East End branch heard a most interesting talk by Dr. Fitzgerald on "Drugs and New Methods of Treatment in the last Decade."

Bonaventure: This county reports a number of educational enterprises, with Marcil giving an Arithmetic prize for the highest average in the district schools. New Carlisle entertained the teachers from their school, while the members themselves gained much from a most enjoyable course in weaving and leather work, given by Miss Birch. New Richmond sent a local boy to the Agricultural Short Course at Gaspé. Restigouche reports that the proceeds from their booth at the Fair went to the Soldier's Memorial Hospital. Shigawake sent off the English parcel, and a Sunshine basket to a sick child.

Brome: Austin reports holding a Garden Party in conjunction with the W.A., and when the proceeds were divided the Austin W.I. treasury was richer by the terrific sum of \$428.59! They have also established a scholarship of \$50 for the student in the district entering high school with the highest standing. Sutton held a food sale, and were very interested in the installation of their Town Clock.

Chat.-Huntingdon; Hemmingford heard a most in-



Workers at the W.I. Tea Booth at the Vaudreuil County Fair. Left to right: Mrs. Smythe, Mrs. Wynne, Mrs. Macallum and Mrs. Robinson, county president.

teresting account of the Saskatchewan Homemakers Convention, from Mrs. E. M. Cunningham, who had attended. Ormstown held an enjoyable reception for the teaching staff of their school and Mr. Eric King, the principal, gave an interesting talk on a "progressive" school he had visited in New Jersey. Franklin Centre had a Vegetable Slicer demonstration and a Flower Show. 3 boxes were sent overseas. Howick members much enjoyed a demonstration on using the various attachments on a Singer Sewing machine. Dundee featured Education at their meeting with the roll call "Something we can do for our School."

Compton: Bury reports great interest in the school fair with prizes being given for art, cooking and sewing, as well as sponsoring a Doll Show, when each child entering an exhibit was given a prize. Brookbury held a successful box social, and gave a donation to the Bury School Fair. Canterbury sent parcels overseas and made donations toward both Scotstown and Bury School Fairs. East Clifton sent their full contribution to the Watt Memorial Fund, and report a very successful School Fair. Sawyer-ville heard a very interesting talk at their meeting on Industries in the Eastern Townships, given by Miss Lefebvre.

Gaspé: L'Anse aux Cousins gave a donation so that a young girl could attend the short course given at Haldimand Camp. Three W.I. members also took this course. At the meeting Miss May Birch was the speaker and gave an interesting outline of her work as handicraft instructress.

Gatineau: Almost all branches report contributing 50

cents per member to the Watt Memorial Fund. Aylmer East entertained the teachers and enjoyed a talk on Adult Education in Newfoundland. Breckenridge enjoyed an historical sketch of the W.I. by Miss Pritchard and a talk by Mrs. H. Ellard, County president. Eardley sent comforts to sick neighbours during the month and also entertained Mrs. Ellard, who spoke of the Cancer Fund and other W.I. projects. Kazabazua reports a very successful school fair with almost 100 exhibitors. Rupert realized the sum of \$72 at their dances and \$52.45 at a tea, all to aid the branch projects. They are planting bulbs to beautify the local cemetery. Wakefield heard a delightful address on "Ottawa in Yester-years" by Dr. Lucien Brault, with interesting stories of the pioneer days and early settlers of Gatineau County. Wright heard a report on the county's display at the Central Canada Exhibition, where \$16 was won in prizes.

Jacques Cartier: Members of the Ste. Annes branch heard a report of the activities at Camp Laquemac given by Mrs. James Houston, who attended as representative from the Q.W.I. Two more members were welcomed and plans discussed for the coming bazaar. Films made a pleasing addition to the programme.

Megantic: Inverness branch made arrangements to hold a dance and sent a parcel overseas. A new member joined at the meeting and everyone enjoyed a History of the Women's Institute given by Mrs. Robt. Graham.

Missisquoi: Cowansville held a very successful school fair, tea and food sale. The members were very busy with preparations for a Blood Donor Clinic. Dunham had a sale of plants and an address by the Education Convenor. Fordyce enjoyed an interesting talk on Denmark by the Citizenship convenor, who hails from that country. They have had 200 more cook books printed for sale. Stanbridge East were entertained with a talk on India at their meeting and Mrs. Harvey, their president, gave the monthly county broadcast. St. Armand was busy with plans to entertain the County semi-annual.

Montcalm: After closing down for summer months,



Members of the Sherbrooke County W.I. with Mrs. D. Kilborn (second from right) president of Orleans County Council of Home Demonstration Clubs, and Mrs. Barbara Twombly (at right) Orleans County Demonstrator.



Some members of Abbotsford W.I. taken on Mrs. A. H. Rowell's lawn. The Q.W.I. president, Mrs. Thomson, is a member of this branch and may be seen second from the right in front row.

Rawdon held the first fall meeting with a good attendance. It was decided to raise the money for the Watt Memorial Fund by holding a card party.

Pontiac: The Bristol Busy Bees heard some interesting papers on subjects of household interest, as well as some delightful letters received from a W.I. in England. Elmside, with school opening at hand, used the roll call so popular this month, "Something to do for our school or teacher". Quyon exhibited at two Fall Fairs and assisted in the W.I. tea room at the Shawville fair. Wyman stressed Immunization Week at their meeting and two charming poems were read, "Precepts" and "Ode to Autumn." Fort Coulonge enjoyed a very fine demonstration on felt work and weaving given by Miss Birch. At their meeting the rollcall, no doubt, caused much hilarity, "A domestic duty I would like my husband to do."

Richmond: Dennison's Mills reports a helpful paper read by the Education convenor entitled, "Are you in your child's way at school?" In Gore, the school fair prizes were given by the W.I. and they also held an apron contest. Shipton held a W.I. picnic when prizes were given out for August contest. Spooner Pond held a spelling match, which is always fun, and catered for a wedding reception. Richmond Hill sent a box overseas, and finished a quilt. Melbourne Ridge stressed Education with a paper on "Why be Bilingual?" An assortment of books and magazines was sent to the Veterans' Hospital.

Rouville: Abbotsford reports a large meeting at which splendid accounts of the W.I. convention in June were given by Mrs. J. Gillespie and Mrs. S. A. Whitney.

Shefford: Granby Hill enjoyed a roll call, "Give a verse learned in school days". The Agriculture convenor arranged a picnic for the members' children when a delightful time was had by all, with prizes given for the various games. Warden held a successful food sale to raise funds, and were preparing to entertain the county Semi-annual meeting. "Fire prevention in the home" was used as a roll call. South Roxton voted their contribution to the Watt Memorial Fund and the Education convenor presented a paper entitled "Homework Blues."

Sherbrooke: Ascot branch heard an interesting talk on work of the A.C.W.W. given by Mrs. W. T. Pearson. A wedding gift was given to a bride at the tea hour. Belvidere members served lunch at a "barn raising bee" which was held to replace the building demolished in the recent tornado. A vegetable and flower show added greatly to the interest of their meeting. Brompton Road and Orford branches held a joint meeting. A new Canadian recently arrived from Holland, was entertained. Orford donated \$5 to the School Fair. Cherry River reports their regular meeting with an excellent attendance, while Lennoxville had a most enjoyable demonstration on sewing machine attachments, and gave donations for school fair and high school prizes. Milby heard a most informative address by the school inspector on the subject, "Improvements in Education from the 17th Century to the Present Time."

Stanstead: Ayer's Cliff sent their usual overseas parcel and were busy with plans for the school fair. Beebe realized the sum of \$25 at their handicraft exhibit at the County Fair. Comforts were sent to two sick people. Fitch Bay also sent their parcel overseas and enjoyed a talk by Mr. Lee Quimby on the settlement of the district; while Minton heard a paper on different types of Education prepared by the convenor. North Hatley held a tea in connection with an exhibition of water colours and Mrs. Coates, Prov. Convenor of Education, gave a talk on "Tweedsmuir Histories", which was very happily received. Stanstead North invited Dr. White to speak on Education and donations were sent to the Watt Memorial and Save the Children Funds. Tomifobia sent a sunshine basket and report winning \$20 on their exhibit at the fair. Way's Mills had a display of posters on healthful foods and a demonstration of different types of button-holes and how to make them.

Vaudreuil: Cavagnal reports a very good school fair, with \$60 donated in prizes for vegetables, flowers and the best gardens. The teaching staff of Hudson High School were entertained at tea. Two parcels were sent overseas. Vaudreuil-Dorion reports donating \$25 to the Polio Fund. Mrs. Thomson, Q.W.I. President, was a most welcome guest speaker at the September meetings of both branches her subject being the F.W.I.C. convention held in Saskatoon in June.

County Happenings

Forty-four members of the Orleans County Home Demonstration Clubs were special guests of the Sherbrooke County W.I. at their quarterly meeting. This was held in the Brompton Road Community Hall and all branches were well represented to enjoy this annual "good will" visit with sister groups from across the border. In the picture we see the county executive and officers of the visiting groups. A handicraft sales booth at the Sherbrooke Fair was a profitable undertaking, with members from the various branches acting as sales-ladies each day.

Calling All Housewives

The above title might be said to be the theme of the annual meeting of the National Canadian Association of consumers, held in Ottawa during the month of September. A growing awareness of the need for linking both rural and urban women together in the task of bringing about better conditions for all classes of consumers, marked this gathering which was attended by more than 50 delegates representing all provinces except P.E.I. and Newfoundland, where no organizational work has been done as yet.

The meetings were held in the Y.W.C.A. and a busy two days were spent planning a programme for action of benefit to all Canadian consumers. An important item of the agenda was the adopting of a constitution as presented by that committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. W. R. Lang, Toronto. Some alterations and corrections were made and an amendment of interest to Institute members was approved, allowing group membership for rural organizations, if desired by the members. A blanket fee of \$5 will cover a group of 25 with a sliding scale upward, the details still to be worked out. A liaison officer will be appointed in each group through whom information can be channelled to and from the members. Further proof of this recognition of the need for support and co-operation of rural consumers was also evidenced by the provision for a standing committee on Agriculture and the stipulation that a rural representative must be appointed as one of the three delegates from each province to attend the national meetings.

The resolution on standards, approved both by the C.A.C. and the F.W.I.C., which is already before the House, is to be pressed to, a hoped for, successful conclusion and the suggestion was made by the programme committee that the next action project should be a measure that would enforce the use of Canada approved and enriched flour in the making of bread.

If branches of the Q.W.I. can support this group membership plan it will give them a voice in these national projects and as a part of the 90,000 Institute members across Canada their opinions would command attention.

Mrs. Hugh Summers, Fonthill, Ont., 1st vice-president of the F.W.I.C. represented that organization at these meetings. A member of the office staff attended for the Q.W.I. and Mme. Hector Moreau, Iberville, for Les Cercles des Fermières.

CORRECTION

In the September issue of the Macdonald College Journal the rug depicted with the feature, "A Rag Rug", was the prize winning one in the Tweedsmuir Competition and was entered by Highgate Homemakers' Club, Sask. By error this explanation was omitted.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Morgan Arboretum Opened

The Morgan Arboretum, which is the latest addition to the College property, was formally dedicated at a simple outdoor ceremony on October 14th.

In 1945, a 375-acre tract of woodland, just north of the Ste. Marie road, was donated to McGill University by the estate of the late Harold Morgan, on condition that the area, known to local residents as Morgan's Woods, be maintained as an arboretum for 100 years. Morgan's Woods is set in the midst of Stoneycroft Farm, which in all comprises some 1,100 acres; when the gift of the woodlands was made, the University purchased the rest of the property.

The new property will be a valuable addition to the teaching and research facilities of the College. For the first time in Canada, an agricultural college has an outdoor laboratory where a really scientific study of a farmer's woodlot can be made, and where valuable knowledge can be obtained about how to preserve a forest while taking off a crop of wood each year. The woods will be managed according to approved woodlot practices, and a close check will be kept on methods and results. About two-thirds of the woods consists of valuable timber trees.

Certain sections of the property have been set aside for botanical studies, to be directed by Dr. N. Polunin, Professor of Botany at McGill. In other sections, new plantings of trees are being made, and planting will con-

tinue until eventually the arboretum will contain specimens of most of our native trees. Already thousands of young trees, planted under the personal supervision of Dr. Brittain, are coming along in the open portions of the property, and in nursery beds are other thousands which have been started from seed.

Other parts of the farm are being used by the Animal Husbandry Department, and one section has been set aside as pasture land for the study of parasitic diseases in livestock. These sections, however, are secondary in importance to the arboretum, which is to be a beauty spot which should one day be one of the show places on the Island of Montreal.

Honours For Prof. Lods

The Barley Improvement Institute recently paid public tribute to the work of two well known agronomists, Prof. E. A. Lods of Macdonald College and Mr. Paul Methot of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Mr. Methot is secretary of the provincial barley breeding contest, and co-director with Prof. Lods of the Pro-

vincial Seed Farm, as well as being in charge of the Seeds Division at Quebec. Prof. Lods' most recent achievement was the introduction of Montcalm barley, but this is only one of his many successes in the field of grain breeding.

Our photo shows Prof. Lods receiving a Certificate of Merit from Mr. Hugh Hanson, one of the senior officials of National Breweries. The presentation was made in the chalet in the Morgan Arboretum.

At the same time, the Institute presented the College with a cheque for \$3,500 to further its work in barley breeding, as part of the Institute's five-year plan to encourage barley improvement in Canada. Under this plan, financial assistance in this work is being offered to six Canadian agricultural colleges.



At the formal opening of the Morgan Arboretum, after the unveiling of a memorial to Mr. and Mrs. James Morgan and their son Harold. From left to right are Messrs. Henry Morgan, Bartlett Morgan, Dean Brittain, Cleveland Morgan and Principal James.



College Buys Scottish Bull

The Animal Husbandry Department at Macdonald College has recently bought a highly bred Ayrshire bull, Carnell Pearlstone, bred by G. and R. Templeton of Carnell, Ayrshire, Scotland. Purchase and importation were arranged by R. R. Ness & Sons.

Carnell Pearlstone is sired by the noted Carnell herd sire Carnell Aristocrat, or "approved" Scottish sire with a very high reputation. Aristocrat is also the sire of Carnell Hazel, imported in 1946 and sold at auction to Gerald M. Brawley for \$3,000; and the sire of Burnside Carnell Tessa, Imp., sold in the 1949 Burnside sale to Mr. Brawley for \$1,100.

Carnell Aristocrat is by Nether Craig Prosperity, one of the most outstanding sires ever used at Carnell. His dam is Carnell Snowdrop, winner of first prize at the 1932 London Dairy Show, and with six records to her credit, averaging 11,128 pounds of 4% milk.

The dam of Carnell Pearlstone is Drumfork Peg 9th, with seven Scottish records to her credit, averaging 10,811 pounds of 4.44% milk. Her sire was Nether Craig Bona-Fide, whose maternal brother, Nether Craig Rare Gold, was one of the most outstanding Ayrshire sires of his day in Canada, in the herd of the late Frank Byrne. Drumford Peg 7th, dam of 9th, has to her credit six Scottish records which average 12,958 pounds milk, 514 pounds butterfat, approximately 4% test.

Credit Unions To Mark Their Fiftieth Birthday

Plans are under way to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the first credit union in North America at a celebration in the Fall of 1950 at Lévis, Que.—the birthplace of credit unions.

Canadian credit unions hit a new high during 1948 according to a report from the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. In 1948 there were 2,608 credit unions chartered in Canada with over 850,000 members and total assets of \$250 million, says J. E. O'Meara who prepared the report.

During the year, the credit unions, which are in reality co-operative savings and lending institutions, made loans to members of \$130,285,237. Deposits and shares at the end of the year totalled almost \$140,000,000.

Quebec is the leading province with 1,078 credit unions, over half a million members and assets of \$205,000,000. Ontario is next in importance with 371 credit unions, 95,000 members and \$16,500,000 in assets.

Every province has at least one central credit union where individual credit unions and co-operatives may deposit surplus funds and make loans as needed. There are 21 such centrals in Canada and the combined balance sheet for 18 of these shows total assets of over \$35,000,000.

Egyptians Saw Our Films — But It Took Ingenuity

It took a little ingenuity to do it, but Egyptians were shown Canadian agricultural motion pictures with commentaries in their native tongue at a recent exhibition in Cairo.

The Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture had agreed to sponsor a showing of the Canadian films "Bluebloods From Canada", "Central Experimental Farm", "Certified For Seed" and "Canadian Wheat Story" at a big industrial and agricultural exhibition in Cairo. But there was a string to it—the commentator must speak in Arabic.

Only English-language versions of the films were on hand, so the Films Officer of the United Kingdom Foreign Office arranged for the production of a separate sound track on which the commentary was voiced in Arabic.

The use of two projectors, one projecting the visual without sound, the other providing the Arabic commentary without visuals, solved the problem. The screening, though clumsy from the technical viewpoint, was highly successful.

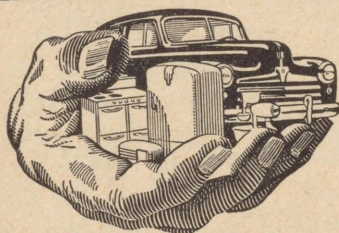
Scottish Champion for Quebec

One of the most outstanding Ayrshire bulls that has come to Canada in many years, arrived on October 4th. R. R. Ness & Sons, Burnside Farms, Howick, Que., imported the bull Rottenrow Remarkable for Mrs. M. Alice Skinner, Bois de la Roche Farm, Senneville, Que.

Rottenrow Remarkable has been in service in the herds of his breeders, Jacob Templeton and Allan Barr, Hobsland, for several years and during that time has sired a number of the top sellers at Scottish sales. In addition, he was male champion at Kilmarnock and reserve male champion at Ayr Show in 1948. In 1949 he was grand champion male at both the Ayr Show and the Royal Highland Show. Several of his sons have been imported to Canada, including Rottenrow Tradition, noted winner for Wynyates Farm of Col. W. E. Phillips, Lansing, Ont., and Hobsland Improver, now in service in the Linwood herd of Lt. Col. Oland of Halifax, N.S. A paternal sister of Rottenrow Remarkable, Annbrae Yours Truly Hazel (imported in dam) was junior champion female at the 1948 Royal Winter Fair for Gerald M. Brawley, Annbrae Farms, Myrtle station, Ont.

Rottenrow Remarkable is sired by Auchenbrain Yours Truly, a bull with a remarkable record as a sire at Rottenrow. His dam, Rottenrow Molly, has 5 Scottish records to her credit which average 10,833 lbs. milk, average test 5.14%, the lowest average test being 5.00% and the highest 5.35%.

Rottenrow Remarkable was in charge of Robert Templeton of Rottenrow during his ocean voyage and in quarantine, and made his debut in a Canadian show ring at the Royal Winter Fair.



Sowing the Seed of Better Living

CANADIANS enjoy a higher standard of living than the people of any other country in the world except the United States. Such conveniences as furnace heating, telephones, radios, washing machines, automobiles and refrigerators are so common they are taken for granted.

One of the things most responsible for our high standard of living is modern farm machinery, such as the machine above—and many other types of equipment—made in Canada by Massey-Harris. The reason is plain to see. With the introduction and development of farm machinery, the output of food per farm worker has been steadily stepped up, requiring fewer people on the

farms, until today the great majority have been released from the necessity of food production to apply themselves to the making of these other things that add to the comforts, conveniences and luxuries of modern living.

The figures tell the story. In 1901, only 38% of Canadians were town dwellers . . . 62% were rural. By 1941, only 28% were on farms . . . 72% lived or worked in towns.

Thus have modern Massey-Harris machines such as that pictured above—which does a job formerly requiring three men and twelve horses—truly sown the seed of today's better living.

MASSEY-HARRIS